

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN ECONOMIC STRUCTURE CENTRAL LAMPUNG DISTRICT OF YEAR 1998-2007

By

EMAWATI

Since the enactment of the implementation of regional autonomy which are calculated on a January 2001 put every local government became a key shareholder in the framework of the successful implementation of governance and regional economic development. In the process of economic development will usually be followed by a process of change in economic structure. During this agricultural sector is still considered capable of becoming the leading sectors in its contribution to revenues in both national and regional level. Agricultural development is one strategy in spurring economic growth. Central Lampung District has the potential to support the progress of the agricultural sector. But over time the role of agriculture sector decreased to reflect a process of structural transformation. The reduced role of the agricultural sector is one of them caused by the occurrence of agricultural land conversion to non-agricultural.

This study aimed to determine changes in the economic structure of Central Lampung District during the period 1998 to 2007 and find out how the agricultural sector's contribution to the economy of Central Lampung regency. In the data analysis and discussion of the shift share analysis is used to see changes / shift in economic structure, Location quotient (LQ) for a sector basis and non-base as well as the contribution of the agricultural sector.

In the sectoral component of the National Growth (Nr) positive effect on changes in GDP. The results showed that within the last ten years the Central Lampung District,

the economic sectors that experienced the highest shift was agriculture (*Proportional shift* = -17691,42), industry sector (*Proportional shift* = -14834,760) and sector buildings (*Proportional shift* = -960,309). Meanwhile component of competitive advantage (*Dr*) is a positive influence on changes in sectoral GDP. Sectors that have a competitive advantage is the agriculture sector, manufacturing sector, electricity, gas and water supply, construction and trade sectors, hotels and restaurants. This is seen from the value of a positive *differential shift*. Meanwhile, sectors that are less competitive advantage is the mining, transport and communication sector, financial sector, renting and business services sector and service sector.

The result of the calculation method, *Location quotient* (LQ), the sectors included in the basic sector with an indication of the value of more than one LQ ($LQ > 1$) during the period of analysis is the manufacturing sector with a LQ of 1,14 on average, the agricultural sector with the LQ average of 1,13, and the building sector with a LQ of 1,02 average. While included in the non-base is the transport and communication sector ($LQ = 0,44$), the financial sector, renting and business services ($LQ = 0,76$), the mining sector ($LQ = 0,82$), trade, hotel and restaurants ($LQ = 0,88$), electricity, gas and water supply ($LQ = 0,93$), and the service sector ($LQ = 0,96$).

The contribution of the agricultural sector when viewed from the LQ results indicate that the development always increases from 1998 to 2003. Then in 2004 the agricultural sector tend to fluctuate. However, the overall contribution of agriculture to the economy is showing good results because during this period the sector could become the basic sector in the Regency of Central Lampung.